

GEORGE S. BAKER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

All letters addressed to GEO. S. BAKER. FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was:

Resolved 1. That the chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the name and post office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several congressional committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this committee urgently call on the conservative people of North Carolina who favor reform in state and national affairs to form with out delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the secretary of this committee.

W. R. Cox, Chm'n. S. A. Ashe, Sec'y.

National Ticket.

For President:

SAM'L J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

T. A. Hendricks, OF INDIANA.

Democratic Nominees.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ZEBULON B. VANCE, OF MECKLENBURG

For Lieutenant Governor:

THOMAS J. JARVIS, of Pitt.

For Public Treasurer:

J. M. WORTH, of Randolph.

For Secretary of State:

JOSEPH A. ENGBARD, of New Hanover.

For Auditor:

SAMUEL L. LOVE, of Haywood.

For Attorney-General:

THOMAS S. KENAN, of Wilson.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:

J. C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston.

Electors at Large:

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.

JAMES MADISON LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors:

2nd District—JOHN F. WOOTEN, 3rd District—J. D. STANFORD, 4th District—FAB. H. BUSBEE, 5th District—F. C. ROBBINS, 6th District—R. P. WARING.

For Congress—4th District, JOSEPH J. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN.

County Ticket.

House of Representatives:

JNO. E. THOMAS, Sheriff:

W. P. BRIDGERS, Register of Deeds:

W. K. MARTIN Jr., Treasurer:

B. P. CLIFTON, Coroner:

H. M. RICHARDSON, Surveyor:

M. N. YOUNG, Commissioners:

NORMAN LONG, DR. R. T. WEBB, J. S. FOWLER Sr., D. H. GILL, A. J. P. HARRIS.

Let us have honesty in the management of the government.

Let the Government be administered on the principles of the Ten Commandments.—Gov. Vance.

"Thou shalt not Steal."—One of the Commandments.

Gen'l. Phat Big Phil Hawkins, wants to step in Ike Young's place when Ike gets to Congress.—Potter's Remonstrance.

Tilden and Triumph, Vance and Victory. Hendricks and honesty; all on one side.

Vote our ticket, National, State and County. That's the way to clean up the rascals.

Let us gladden the patriotic heart of Jack Thomas by a big majority. We must have at least 100. Nothing smaller will do.

Tilden and Hendricks represent an outrage and plundered people. Hayes and Wheeler represent the 80,000 plunderers of the people.—Which side are you on reader?

Tilden, Hendricks and honest government on one side. Hayes, and 80,000 chieving office holders on the other side. Choose ye this day between them.

Col Ike Young has been set up by the Radicals to be beaten for Congress by Hon. J. J. Davis. Better attend to that Revenue Key.—After the 4th of next March, President Tilden will find somebody else to look after this matter for the government down here.

Hayes and Wheeler were put up to take care of the interest of the office holders, and Rail Road Kings and Lobbyists. Jay Gould the great Stock gambler of New York, and Tom Scott the great Rail Road monopolizer of Pennsylvania support them. Are the people prepared longer to live in slavery to these great combinations? No, they are going forward to triumph, and a second independence under the lead of Tilden, Hendricks and Vance.

The National Campaign between the two great political parties is rapidly getting under way. On the one side is arrayed 80,000 office holders who have been engaged for four presidential terms in all manner of excesses and abuses. Eating out the substance of the people and hectoring over them. On the other side is the people who have borne patiently and long the crimes and profligacies of the party in power. They have waited so long that they are well nigh crushed beneath the burthens that have been imposed upon them. But they are at last awaking to a full realization of the situation, and are determined to throw off the yoke that is so galling. They intend to take their affairs again into their own hands. They are going to turn out the Robbers, and put in men from their own ranks who will not again permit Robbers and thieves to enter the sacred precincts of their fathers house. With Tilden at their head, they are marching grandly forward conquering and to conquest. Let no man get in the way of this great army or attempt to impede its mighty progress.

HON. JOS. J. DAVIS.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 13, 1876. Hon J. J. Davis, Washington D. C.

DEAR SIR—We have the honor assigned us by the Democratic Convention, of the 4th District of North Carolina, of notifying you that you were to-day renominated for Congress from this district by acclamation.

With sentiments of the highest regard we are,

Yours truly, W. S. ROULHAC, JNO. M. MORING, WILL H. BLEDSOE, Committee.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1876. Messrs. W. S. Roulhac, Jno. M. Moring and Will H. Bledsoe, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your favor of June 13th, notifying me of my "renomination by acclamation" by the Democratic party of the 4th Congressional District, was received by another person through mistake and did not come to hand until Monday last.

I am very grateful to the Demo-

cratic party of the 4th District for its confidence, and I shall endeavor, by faithful work, to prove myself not unworthy this confidence.

The indications now point to a warm contest throughout the Union. On the one side we have presented to us Tilden and Hendricks, with retrenchment, economy and reform, promising a restoration to prosperity and happiness; on the other the Republican party having had absolute political control of the National Government for fifteen years, has presented Hayes and Wheeler, with a continuation of Republican rule, with its extravagance, its fraud and its corruptions and its distressing hard times. May I not confidently call on all the good people of the 4th District, whatever may have been their former political affiliation, to work with the party of Reform and to aid in restoring good, economical and honest government, State and National, to this land?

With great regard,

I am very truly yours,

JOS. J. DAVIS.

During our visit to Warrenton, we witnessed a radical meeting composed of the Hyman and Thorn factions, and a blacker, hotter, meaner, dirtier looking set of peace disturbers it has never been our misfortune to see collected together. Timothy, the fallen brave, the Ex-Sheriff, Timothy the Independent, Timothy with his 30 votes in Wake County, was present, and tried to reconcile those hostile factions, but they would not reconcile "worth a cent." So Tim, left in disgust after having patiently stood with his devoted pate exposed to the scorching rays of the Sun, for nearly half hour. Tim was for Hyman, but he said that Thorn had a better organized set of squallers, that they beat the brass horns and drums of Stanley's band. So they are still disorganized and for the good of the County we hope they will stay disorganized.

Gen. Custer's last Battle.

THE DETAILED REPORTS OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN ENCOUNTER.

SIoux EXPEDITION, MOUTH OF THE BIG HORN, 1.—Long before the arrival of this despatch you will have heard of the tragedy which has been enacted here. The ghastly details would seem to court oblivion, if it were in the nature of things possible to forget or cloak them up. At noon, on the 22d of June, Gen. Custer at the head of his fine regiment of twelve veteran companies, left camp at the mouth of a very large band of hostile Sioux leading up the river, and westward in direction of the Big Horn. The signs indicated that the Indians were making for the eastern branch of the last named river, marked on the map as the "Little Big Horn." At the same time Gen. Terry, with Gibbon's command of five companies of infantry, four of cavalry, and the Gatling battery, started to ascend the Big Horn, aiming to assail the enemy in the rear. The march of the two columns was so planned as to bring Gibbon's forces within cooperating distance of the anticipated scene of action by the evening of the 26th. In this way only could the infantry be made available, as it would not do to encumber Custer's march with foot soldiers. On the evening of the 24th Gibbon's command was landed on the south side of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Big Horn, and on the 25th was pushed twenty three miles over a country so rugged that the endurance of the men was tasked to the uttermost. The infantry then halted for the night, but the Department Commander with the cavalry advanced twelve miles further to the mouth of the Little Big Horn, marching until midnight in the hope of opening communication with Custer.

MARCHING TO THE SCENE OF CALAMITY.

The morning of the 26th brought the intelligence, communicated by three badly frightened Crow scouts, of the previous day and its results. The story was not credited because it was not expected that an attack would be made earlier than the 27th, and chiefly because no one could believe that a force such as Custer commanded could have met with disaster. Still, the report was in no way disregarded. All day long the toilsome march was plied, and every eye was bent upon a cloud of smoke resting over the hill, which was hailed as a sign that Custer was successful and fired the village. It was only when night was falling that the weary troops lay down on their arms. The infantry had marched twenty-nine miles. The march of the next morning revealed, at every step, some evidence of the conflict which had taken place two days before. At an early hour the head of the column entered a plain half a mile wide, bordering the left bank of the Little Big Horn, where had recently been an immense Indian village extending three miles along the stream, and where were still standing funeral lodges, with horses slaughtered around them and containing the bodies of nine chiefs. The ground was strewn everywhere with carcasses of horses, cavalry equipments, besides buffalo robes, packages of dried meat, and weapons and utensils belonging to the Indians. On this part of the field was found the clothing of Lieut. Sturges and Porter pierced with bullets and a blood-stained gauntlet belonging to Col. Yates. Further on were found bodies of men, among whom were recognized Lieut. McIntosh, the interpreter from Fort Rice, and Reynolds, the guide.

RELIEVING MAJOR RENO.

Just then a breathless scout arrived with the intelligence that Major Reno, with a remnant of the Seventh Cavalry, was entrenched on a bluff near by waiting for relief. The command pushed rapidly on, and soon came in sight of a group surrounding a cavalry guard upon a lofty eminence on the right bank of the river. Gen. Terry forced the stream, accompanied by a small party, and rode to the spot. All the way the slopes were dotted with the bodies of men and horses. The General approached, and the men swarmed out of the works and greeted him with hearty and repeated cheers. Within was found Reno, with the remains of seven companies of the regiment, and the following named officers, all of whom are unhurt: Cols. Beuten and Wier; Caps. Felix, Maylan, and McDougal; Lieut. Godfrey, Mathey, Gibson, Dornedel, Edgerly, Wallace, Varnum, and Hare. In the centre of the enclosure was a depression in the surface, in which the wounded were sheltered, covered with canvas. Reno's command had been fighting from Sunday noon, the 25th, until the night of the 26th, when Terry's arrival caused the Indians to retire. Up to this time Reno and those with him were in complete ignorance of the fate of the other five companies, which had been separated from them on the 25th to make an attack, under Custer, on the village at another point.

ON THE FIELD WHERE CUSTER FELL.

All along the slope and ridges and in the ravines, they lay as they had fought line behind line, showing where defensive positions had successively taken up and held till none were left to fight. Then huddled in a narrow compass, horses and men were piled promiscuously. At the highest point of the ridge lay Custer, surrounded by a chosen band. Here were his two brothers and his nephew, Mr. Reed, Cols Yates and Cooke, and Capt. Smith all lying in a circle of a few yards their horses beside them. Here behind Yate's company the last stand had been made, and here one after another these last survivors of Custer's five companies had met their death. The companies had successively thrown themselves across the path of the advancing enemy, and had been annihilated. Not a man has escaped to tell the tale but it was inscribed on the surface of the barren hills in a language more eloquent than words. Two hundred and sixty-one bodies have been buried from Custer's and Reno's commands. The last one found was that of Mr. Kellogg, correspondent of the Bismark Tribune, and also I believe, of the New York Herald.

THE CENTENNIAL FLAG OF NORTH CAROLINA

Rev. Johannes A. Oertel has completed the flag of North Carolina, which he was commissioned to paint by the Ladies' Memorial Association of North Carolina. It is a fine piece of decoration painting, and worthy the artistic hands of the accomplished gentleman who executed it. The flag is on exhibition at the bookstore of A. Williams. The following is an accurate description of the work: The two sides of the flag bear respectively the same characters, enlarged upon and, as it were, intensified, as the obverse and reverse sides of the medal used by the North Carolina Agricultural Society—the one and principal side having a political significance while the other is simply descriptive of the State by exhibiting symbolically certain marked features of product and scenery belonging to it. Each side has a medallion centre about three feet in diameter on a white silk surface of seven feet in length by four feet in height, heavily fringed and corded with blue silk. The Medallion on the obverse side shows the State-arms; the figure of Liberty holding the spear and cap of freedom in the left, and in the right a scroll of North Carolina Constitution; and that of Prosperity, leaning on a horn of plenty, and presenting with her left hand an ear of corn. The sea coasts and mountains of the State are indicated in the background, and the Medallion is surrounded by monochrome leaf ornamentation grey in color, and combining the holly and white oak. Over the top arches a gilt scroll inscribed "Mecklenburg Declaration, May, 20th, 1775;" and below in straight lines and lighter gilt run the words: "N. C. Delegation unanimously instructed to vote for a declaration of Independence, April 15th, 1776." On both sides towards the corners are inscribed in gold and color the names and date of four of the principal engagements fought on the soil of North Carolina during the war of Independence: Moore's Creek, Feb. 26th, 1776; Kings Mountain, Oct. 7th, 1780; Guilford Court House, March 14th, 1781; Ramsour's Mill, June 20th, 1780; while from the upper right hand side of the State-arms descends the emblem of peace, a white dove bearing an olive branch, as a token of fraternity and good-will of North Carolina to her sister States of the Union. The reverse side of the flag is more simple in design, with the medallion centre in form of a landscape, with ocean and shipping and distant mountain heights being shown to the right of the corn and wheat, and ofposite the tobacco and cotton plants, a tall pine tree rearing its rugged crown in the middle, with the plow in the foreground, the surrounded by the emblem of Prosperity, the vine (in grey monochrome) divided as Scuppernon and Catawba as belonging respectively to the eastern and western sections of the State, the same idea being still further carried out in the lower corners by a Magnolia flower and leaves, exclusively an eastern growth, and the Rhododendron of Laurel bloom, as exclusively western and adorning our mountain region. Over the sides of the top runs in ornamented work the well known appellation: "The Old North State."

The Party Platform.

ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had the complete control of the Government in all its Departments, and by its disregard of Constitutional limitations; its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditures; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its unexampled official corruption pervading all branches of its administration—our Government and unparalleled distress upon our people: Therefore

Resolved, 1. That in this Centennial year of our existence we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the Government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project

so long labored for by the Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. Thomas, and others of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great west, and for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Ducktown and our unfinished railroad. We pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicial legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determined and united effort to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption, and restore the prosperity of our State.

Resolved 5. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

New Postage Bill.

The following House Bill passed the senate last Thursday:

1. Be it enacted, &c., That mail matter of the third class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications, regular publications, devoted primarily to advertising purposes or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal subscription rates; price-current, catalogs, annuals, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, looks bound or unbound, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, inflexible patterns, samples, merchandises, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes and wrappers, cards (plain and ornamental), paper, photographic representations, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other matter which may be declared available by law as third-class matter, and other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not from their nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons glass, explosive materials, and obscene books or papers shall be excluded from the mails.

2. That packages of matter of the third class shall not exceed four pounds in weight and shall be subject to examination and rates of postage of hereinafter provided. The postage of mail-matter of the third class shall be at the following rates for all distances: One cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof. Every package of the third class of mail matter shall bear the post-mark of the office at which the same shall be mailed for transportation.

3. That postage on third class matter shall be prepaid by stamps. If however, the postage on third class matter, mailed at an office, shall be less than the amount above prescribed in cases where the same is known such sender shall be notified of the fact, and the amount of postage due shall be collected from such sender before the same be transmitted by mail. In case the sender is not known, and where it has not been the evident intention of the party so depositing the package shall be forwarded and double the amount paid of deficient postage shall be collected from the party to whom it is addressed, delivered at its proper destination.

4. That the sender of any article of third-class mail matter may write his or her name or address thereon, or on the outside thereof, with the word "front" above or preceding the same; or may write briefly or print on any package enclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which subscription thereof has been paid.

5. That transient newspapers and magazines shall be admitted to and transmitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof; and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof.

6. That this act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1876.

The Climax Shirts, A GREAT BARGAIN.

WAMSUTTA SHIRTS

At \$1.25 each.

1st. They are made of the finest Wamsutta Mills Shirting.

2nd. They are completely seamed and stitched throughout,—equal to the best custom work.

3rd. The Bosoms are three-ply,—front pl., 2100 Lines.

4th. They are cut lengthwise with the goods insuring strength of material.

5th. They are equal in material, style, fit, and workmanship to the best Shirts at \$2.25 each.

6th. They are not laundered, and can be easily tried on by the purchaser who can have the Button holes, Buttons, &c., finished with us or at home.

PRICE: \$1.25 each. TERMS: Positively cash. WHITE & SHAW, Lonsburg, N. C.

March 24th 1876.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE RALEIGH, N. C.

G. W. ELACKNELL, Proprietor

THE ROANOKE NEWS, PRICE REDUCED

—FOR— The Centennial Year.

AN INDEPENDENT SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER.

Devoted to Politics, Literature Agriculture and News. Circulation large and daily increasing NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. It circulates in thirty-two of the Southern and Middle States, North Carolina and South Side Virginia, &c. Advertisers' rates, \$5.00 per year. Subscription Price, in advance \$3.00 per year. Send for sample copy to MANSION HOUSE, Proprietors, Weldon, N. C.

4 CHROMOS FREE!

In order to introduce our large, eight-page, illustrated, Literary and Family Paper, THE SOUVENIR, we will send it on trial for six months for only 60cts, and to each subscriber we will mail, post paid, four elegant Oil Chromos, "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Children's Swing," "Peck-a-Boo" and "Mother's Joy." These pictures are not common prints, but genuine oil chromos in sixteen colors, that are equal in appearance to fine oil paintings. Just think of it—four fine chromos and an excellent literary paper six months for 60 cts. It is! Make up a club of five subscribers and we will send you an extra copy for six months and four extra chromos. No danger of losing your money. We refer to the Post Master, Bristol, as to our respectability. Cash required in advance. To sample first Agents wanted to take subscriptions and sell our pictures. From \$3 to \$10 a day easily made. Address W. M. BURROW, Bristol, Tenn.

1876. Spring 1876.

Mrs. M. A. Hardie's Fashionable

Millinery. RALEIGH, N. C.

Is the place to purchase your spring Bonnet, and all the novelties, in the Millinery Line. I have just returned from the Northern cities, with a large and full stock of Millinery Goods, and I am better prepared than ever, to give my patrons just what they need. I have added to my stock, Zephyrs of all kinds,—and will be pleased to have your orders for any shade you wish; from one ounce, to any quantity. I do not propose to make a great noise about low prices, but goods, and things of that kind, but simply to say that I set out with this motto:—Satisfaction guaranteed in price, styles and materials, and no one but first class work sent to my patron. I intend to adhere strictly to this motto, and promise to TRUST YOU RIGHT. Your orders are respectfully solicited, and I promise to fill them as carefully as if selected in person. When you visit the city, call on me and examine my stock and prices. Mrs. M. A. Hardie, Fashionable Milliner, Opposite Tucker Hall, Raleigh, N. C.

FARMERS MAKE YOUR OWN FERTILIZERS!

It will not pay to use high priced FERTILIZERS!

It raises cotton at present prices. I am prepared to furnish Materials for the Manufacture of the

HOME FERTILIZER

at \$12.00 per Ton, freight added from Baltimore. This Fertilizer was used by some of the best farmers in the State last year, with perfectly satisfactory result.

For circular containing Formula and mode of preparations, call on or address

J. JOYNER, Franklin, N. C.

P. —I will furnish the Formula of any other Formula at the lowest wholesale price.

EAGLE HOTEL

Louisburg, N. C.

A. D. Green PROPRIETOR.

The present proprietor has leased the Eagle Hotel, (formerly occupied by James Dent) for a number of years.

He is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders, has nice rooms, well furnished, and fitted up in the best style. He has also large and convenient rooms for Saloon and to display their samples. The table is daily supplied with the best market afforded. He will spare no pains in making his boarders comfortable, and hopes he will receive a liberal patronage from the public. Jan. 8th 1875.

WYOMING MONTHLY LOTTERY

Draws on the 30th of each month. By authority of the Legislature, \$25,000 in Cash Prizes, 1 Chance of \$50,000, \$1 each, or 10 for \$5, leaving \$5 to be deducted from the price after the drawing. Full particulars sent free. Address J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming.